Kokand was the most important one, and therefore the khan had his seat there. Bukhara has its name from Bukhara, the capital town, and Khiva has its name from the town of Khiva. The name Turkestan itself was originally only a town name, and has been adopted from the unimportant town of Turkestan for the whole area of Central Asia, which is primarily inhabited by Turkic peoples. (1) 103

1. Present-day Siberia has acquired its name in just the same way, for the Russians transferred the name of the capital town of the Siberian Tatars, Sibir, to the land which was then probably without a name.

The names Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand, as names of states, as well as the regional name of Turkestan, are used, it must be emphasized, only by the Europeans; the natives of Turkestan even today mean by these terms only the respective towns.

The same situation arose already in ancient times, for the same reasons, for the chronicler of the campaigns of Alexander used the town names of Baktra and Sogdiana in like manner to designate the respective regions, a circumstance which led to many errors later regarding the geography of antiquity. (cf. my monograph, 'Alexanders des Grossen Feldzüge in Turkestan' /The Campaigns of Alexander the Great/, Munich, 1893).

As far as the court of the Central Asian khan is concerned, it likewise was organized in all the khanates in a completely similar fashion. The court household of the Khan of Kokand, similar to the ones in Bukhara (Figure 63) and Khiva as they still exist, is made up of the following dignitaries: 644 p. 184

I. Court Officials

1. Kush Begi or 'Grand Falconer', who represents the Khan when he is absent from the capital.
2. Divan-Begi or Chancellor.
3. Taksaba or Cupbearer.
4. Mirakhur or Equerry.
5. Karaul-Begi or Chief of the Bodyguard.
6. Mirza-Bashi or Chief Scribe.

II. Military Officers

644
[101]

## II. Military Officers

1. Atalyk or Commander in Chief.
2. Parmanachi or General
3. Dacha or Colonel.
4. Min-Bashi or Commander of 1,000 men.
5. Panzat-Bashi or Commander of 500 men.
6. Yus-Bashi or Captain.

/179/ /Figure 63, p. 26a. Caption: The highest dignitaries of Bukhara; Right below, the Commander in Chief of the Troops (after a photograph by G. Merzbacher)./

/180/ In addition to the functionaries of the highest rank, there are also countless multitudes of lower court officials; astrologists, scribes, policemen, cooks, grooms, dancers, comedians, etc., whose primary task is to loaf around all day about the court in the capital, and in the event of a festive reception, to clothe themselves in gold brocade, and to line up on both sides with staffs of office in their hands, so they may enhance the reputation of their lord by their number and the richness of
554 their clothing. For in Turkestan the rank and authority of a man is measured only by the number of his servants. For this reason there is no one in Turkestan who would not consider it necessary to surround himself with a suite of individuals of still lower rank, no matter how low a rank he might hold in society. In Tashkent I once engaged as a stableboy a ten year old Sart lad whom I had picked up off the street, half starved and in rags. But when I once sent him to the bazaar to fetch five pounds of sugar, he appeared attended by two other streetlads, each carrying a package of sugar for him, for as an employee of a tyura he considered it beneath his dignity to carry the packages himself.

For these reasons it is impossible in Turkestan for a person of high place to travel without a disproportionately large crowd of attendants. For the interpreter, the servants, guides and grooms whom one hires consier it unavoidably necessary to take along their own grooms for their use and comfort and to add to their prestige, and these in turn, whenever possible, engage stableboys, in order to make as great a parade as possible, and so one finally has a train of firty or more people with even more horses to drag along, feed and house.

634 The courts of the various begs (Figure 64, p. 27a) are on a small scale the same as the court of the khan is on a grand scale, and they have an official hierarchy which though less numerous is similar to that

644
701



Fig. 11. The highest dignitaries of Bukhara; Right below, the Commander in Chief of the Troops (after a photograph by G. Merzbacher).

H. von Schwarz--24a N-5 (ca 1895) 1900 EL1 Turkestan EL1